



Welcome to HDF Workshop V

"Selected" ESDIS Status
What is HDF/HDF-EOS

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Outline



- ❑ Welcome
- ❑ “Selected” ESDIS Status
- ❑ What is HDF/HDF-EOS

HDF & HDF-EOS Workshop 5



- ❑ This is the fifth “annual” HDF workshop sponsored by ESDIS and NCSA.
- ❑ Combined this year with the Science Data Processing (SDP) workshop after our September meeting was canceled.
- ❑ We use this workshop to help guide our priorities for HDF and HDF-EOS development over the next year. Please make it a “workshop” by asking questions and expressing opinions.
- ❑ Consulting opportunities with NCSA and with ECS
 - 2 lunches
 - After hours
 - Please sign up
- ❑ Panel discussion tomorrow afternoon.
- ❑ Presentations from this workshop will be posted on the web on the HDF-EOS tools and information web site:

<http://hdfeos.gsfc.nasa.gov>

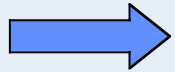
Also on the Science Data Processing workshop page:

<http://that.gsfc.nasa.gov/gss/workshop2002/workshop.html>

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- ❑ Since Terra launch, the EOSDIS science systems (ECS, DAACs, and SIPS) have processed and made available over 750 Terabytes Terra and Landsat 7 products.
- ❑ In many cases, validation of Terra products is continuing and care should be taken when using these data for science research.
 - ASTER data, CERES data, and some MODIS products are at the “validated” state
- ❑ **ASTER**
 - Validated: Radiance at sensor, AST06 Decorrelation stretch, AST04 Brightness temperature
 - Provisional: AST09 Surface radiance-VNIR,SWIR, AST09T Surface radiance-TIR, AST07 Surface reflectance-VNIR,SWIR , AST08 Surface kinetic temperature, AST05 Surface emissivity
- ❑ **CERES “Edition 1” validated data released. “Edition 2” reprocessing expected to be completed June ‘02.**
- ❑ **MISR products upgraded from “beta” to “provisional”:**
 - Geometric Parameters (from MISR PGE7)
 - L1B2 Terrain Radiance(a.k.a. GRP_TERRAIN_GM, MI1B2T) (from MISR PGE1)
 - L1B2 Ellipsoid Radiance
- ❑ **MODIS data reprocessing is in process, many datasets in “provisional status”**
- ❑ **MOPITT**
 - Limited amounts of Beta quality data are available from the LaRC DAAC.

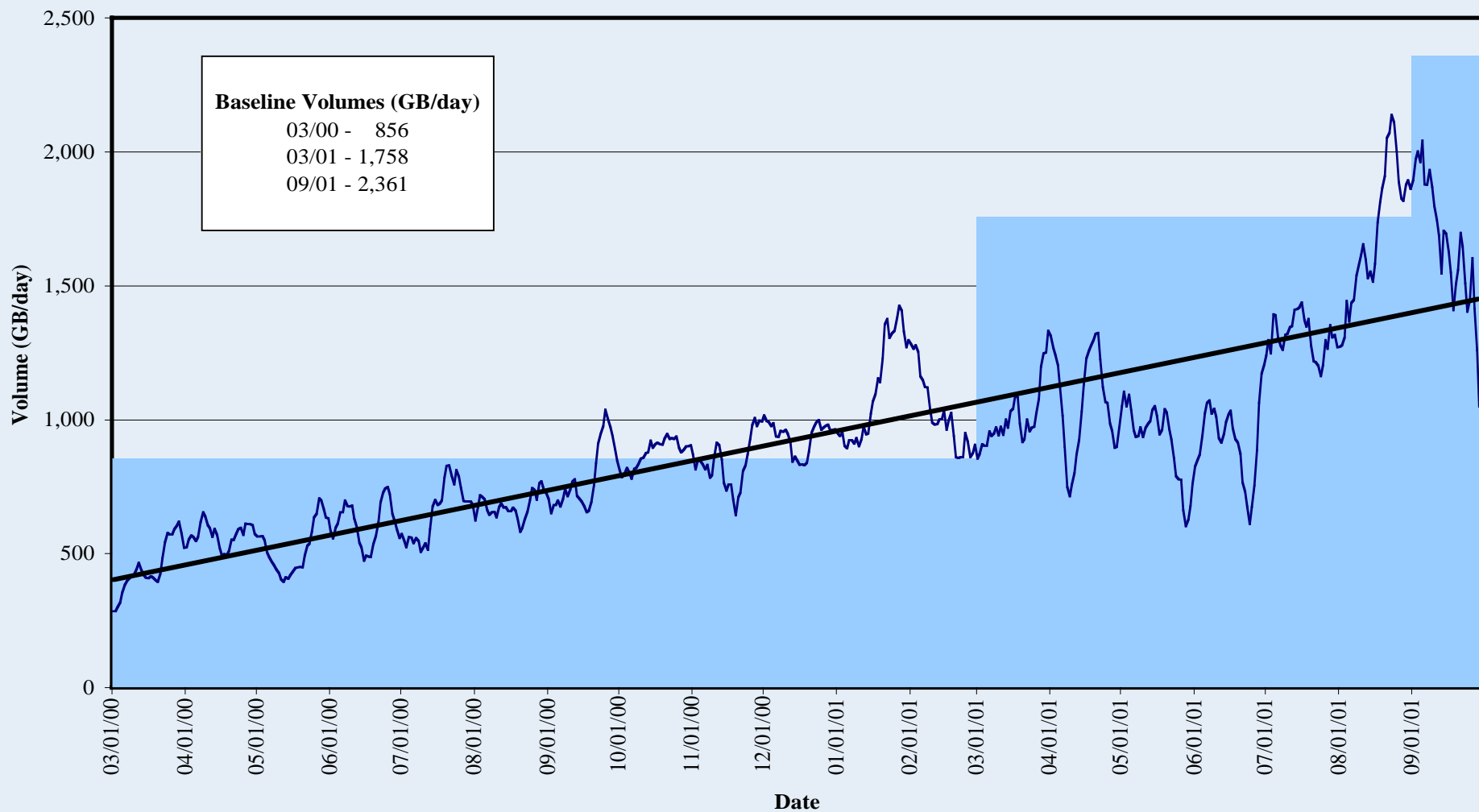
Terra Archive Volume Against "Baseline Volumes"



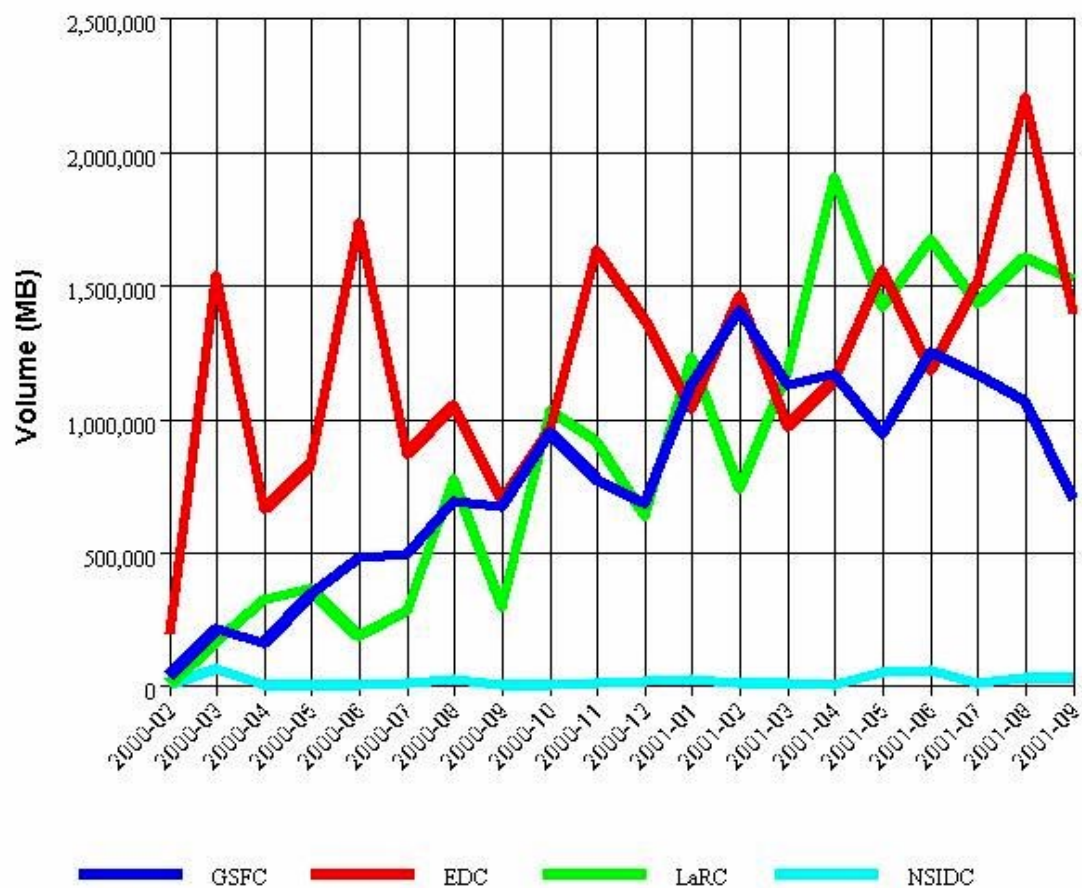
Total L0-4 Archive Volume for All Terra Instruments (w/o CERES): 8-Day Average

March 2000 - September 2001

Archive Volume Average - 930.4 GB/day



Volume Distributed to Users Each Month by DAAC



Future Planning - Data Pools



- ❑ ECS DAACs are being augmented with a new delivery capability - Data Pools
- ❑ Data Pools are large, on-line, smart disk farms attached to ECS that allow users to quickly download key, popular data sets
 - The Data Pool hardware and software will be installed at the DAACs in first quarter of FY02.
 - Data pools have metadata inventories to enable data location and filtering including personalized data view and to support DAAC controlled data residency.
 - Special services, including search and subsetting, will be available to users through the data pool interface (different from EDG).
 - User interface is via a "navigation" client based on GSFC DAAC-developed WHOM interface
 - Data pools are being procured using funds from the ECS "Synergy" earmark managed by NASA HQ/YO.
 - Operations concept for the data pools is being coordinated with YO (Gubbels) to ensure adequate support for YO applications requirements
 - DAAC Managers will work with their UWGs and YO to establish a data management plan for their Data Pool

Future Planning - EMD Contract



- ❑ The ESDIS Project is preparing to procure an ESDIS Maintenance and Operations contractor
- ❑ ECS Maintenance and Development (EMD) Contract will be an Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) procurement
 - Broad scope of potential work provides flexibility with minimum commitment
 - Specific work added by multiple Task Orders
 - 5 year overall period of performance; specific tasks define their own periods of performance (e.g., Task 1 will be 3 years)
- ❑ Extended transition period between ECS and EMD designed to ensure transfer of knowledge of developed operational ECS to EMD winner.
- ❑ Target RFP release is Mid-March 2002.



- The DAACs and the ESDIS Project continue to receive critical assessment and recommendations from the DAAC User Working Groups (UWGs)
 - The UWGs are comprised of discipline and cross-discipline scientists and by applications researchers and data users.
 - The UWG Chairs have met through telecons to exchange ideas and lessons learned regarding the UWG process.
 - Initiated and chaired by the ESDIS Project Scientist
 - UWGs meet every 6-9 months and are always looking for new members to augment their panels.



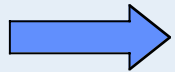
- The ESDIS Project has formed a special Data Access Working Group (DAWG)
 - The DAWG is comprised of representatives from the DAACs, the Science Working Group on Data (SWGD), the instrument science teams, the SIPs, and the general user community
 - The DAWG is addressing operations concepts and system inefficiencies that may be limiting access to EOS data at the DAACs
 - Key problem areas have been identified and prioritized for work off.
 - Where problems are already known (through existing NCRs) the priority for work off of those NCRs has been raised.
 - Other, new NCRs, have been written against the system to improve access throughput.
 - Identifying new capabilities that would support refined data access operations concepts
 - The DAWG process has been very effective, due in large part to the “targeted” focus of the working group
 - Need and effectiveness of focused “tiger teams” is a key lesson learned for NewDISS



- ❑ The Science Working Group on Data (SWGD) is comprised of representatives from the EOS instrument teams (primarily Terra), the DAACs, and technical experts from the ESDIS project.
- ❑ The SWGD is an advocate for EOS science processing in an advisory role in helping ESDIS prioritize use of enhancement resources
 - The SWGD has been looking at throughput requirements for the EOS science data processing and distribution based on measured performance of systems and algorithm software.
 - SWGD has made numerous recommendations to the Project for hardware enhancement to improve throughput in key, target areas.
 - The SWGD has begun looking at other data center issues including distribution and tool availability.



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What is HDF?



- ❑ A container for storing scientific data
 - A portable format and a portable library
- ❑ Stores images, multidimensional arrays, tables, etc.
- ❑ Emphasis on storage and I/O efficiency
- ❑ Free and commercial software support
- ❑ Emphasis on standards
- ❑ Users from many engineering and scientific fields

What is HDF5?



□ New format(s) and library (c.1998)

- Format is not compatible with HDF4 library
- Primary Objects:
 - Groups
 - Datasets
- Secondary Objects:
 - Datatypes
 - Dataspaces
- Additional means to organize data
 - Attributes
 - Sharable objects
 - Storage and access properties

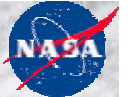
□ New Demands

- Bigger, faster machines and storage systems
 - massive parallelism, teraflop speeds
 - parallel file systems, terabyte storage
- Greater complexity
 - complex data structures
 - complex subsetting
- Emphasis on remote & distributed access

□ New HDF5 Features

- More scalable
 - Larger arrays and files
 - More objects
- Improved data model
 - New datatypes
 - Single comprehensive dataset object
- Improved software
 - More flexible, robust library
 - More flexible API
 - More I/O options

What is HDF-EOS?



- ❑ To share files, users must organize them similarly.
- ❑ HDF user groups create standard profiles
 - Ways to organize data in HDF files.
 - Metadata
 - API and library
- ❑ HDF-EOS is the standard profile of HDF for EOS standard products
 - Swath
 - Grid
 - Point
 - Profile (Atmospheric profile)

HDF-EOS lessons learned



- ❑ Ten years since first “trade study” for Earth Systems Science data format standard.
 - “Baseline standard” decision September 1993(nine years)
 - First library was released June 1996 (six years)
 - HDF-EOS 5 released spring 2001 (one year)
- ❑ The concept of a “profile” for interchange of files among members of a producer/user community is reasonable.
- ❑ It has been difficult for HDF-EOS development to quickly respond to community feedback.
- ❑ Standard still allows a great deal of flexibility.
 - This flexibility permits mission or instrument science teams to create products with the subtlety that they require.
 - Flexibility also means that general purpose (cross-product) end-user tools are difficult to support.
- ❑ “Standards are difficult to negotiate but essential for success.”
 - Dolly Perkins (SDP Workshop 2/27/02)